

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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NO. 1,435

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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For three months 1.00

OFFICE:  
Corner of Bryant and School Streets.  
(Court House Block).

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Mayor Judge Wm. H. Virden.  
City and Tax Collector M. P. Hays.  
Recorder John D. Murphy.  
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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions of the County Court, Bridgeport, on the first Monday of January, April and July, and the second Monday of September.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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WE OBTAIN A PATENT FOR A MANUFACTURE OF A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF PREPARING AND PRESERVING FOODS. A full description of the invention is given in the accompanying specification, which is herewith submitted. A full description of the invention is given in the accompanying specification, which is herewith submitted. A full description of the invention is given in the accompanying specification, which is herewith submitted.

THE  
CHRONICLE-UNION  
IS THE  
PIONEER JOURNAL  
OF  
THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE  
MOUNTAINS.  
IN CALIFORNIA.

## A CHECKERED CAREER.

Deploable End of the Author of a Beautiful Song.

The Up and Down in the Life of the Composer of "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," Once So Popular.

A few days ago an old man, dressed in rags, appeared at the city prison in Coffeyville, Kan., and asked the jailer to allow him to sleep in one of the empty cells over night. He declined to tell his name, but said he had arrived on a freight train from Texas. His request was granted. Next morning he was found to be ill and, though properly taken care of, died four days later. A few hours before death, says a Topeka dispatch to the Boston Herald, he called the jailer to his side and told him his name was Edward Dunbar, and that he was the author of that beautiful hymn: "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." He was buried in the Coffeyville cemetery.

When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass., and worked in a factory. His mother lived at the foot of the street on which the factory was located, and as the lad's work kept him away till after dark, she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward. One day he took a notion to go to sea, and off he went on a three years' cruise. During his absence his mother fell ill and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night she asked those around her to place a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that her end had come, she said: "Tell Edward that I will set a light in the window of Heaven for him." These were her last words.

The lad had grown to manhood and returned home, and his mother's dying message so affected him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote the song: "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." The song became widely known.

Rev. Edward Dunbar married a young woman in New Bedford during his work in a great revival in 1853, and several children were the result of this union. The young divine soon made a reputation as a brilliant pulpit orator, and the public was therefore greatly surprised when one bright Sunday morning he skipped the country, leaving his wife and children behind. He came to Kansas, and after snatching brands from the burning in different parts of the state, he went to Minneapolis and began to show the people the error of their ways. A great revival followed and hundreds were converted.

Miss Eunice Bell Lewis, a handsome young heiress of Indianapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist and married him against the wishes of her friends. Shortly after the wedding Dunbar returned to Kansas to fill an engagement at Leavenworth. While he was away the friends of the bride, who had mistrusted the evangelist all along, laid their suspicious before W. D. Webb, now judge of the Second judicial district of Kansas, and Judge Austin Young, who were law partners in Minneapolis, and they took the case. The result was that they soon found evidence sufficient to warrant an arrest, and Dunbar's ministerial career was brought to a close.

### ONE GLANCE OF ROGUEISH EYES.

A Long List of Catastrophes Due to the Wiles of a Pretty Octoroon.

She was a piquant little octoroon, with a pretty face and stylish attire, says the New York Sun. As she started from the curb at a busy junction near the Brooklyn city hall she gave a pert glance at a well-dressed colored man who happened to halt beside her, and he turned to cross the street, too. The girl reached the opposite curb just as the man reached the middle of the street, and as she turned to walk on she gave another rogueish glance and a toss of her head and hurried out of sight. The man's attention was attracted to the girl and he did not notice a swiftly approaching trolley car until it nearly ran him down; then he made a wild leap that would have done credit to a circus clown and landed on the curb on his hands and knees. A heavy two-horse team was coming in the other direction; the driver's attention was attracted from his horses to the antics of the man, and one of them slipped and went down on its knees. A few yards behind the team was a trolley road switch, and the switchman's attention being diverted to the stumbling team, he neglected to turn the switch and allowed a car that should have turned off there to run several yards on the wrong track. Another car, following, ran over the switch, others behind it were halted, and at least four cars in all had to back to allow the first car to take the switch. Then, as the second car of the string started to back rather suddenly, it barely escaped collision with a car running into the switch from the branch, and, narrow-escape of all, came within a hair's breadth of running down an elderly man who was crossing the street, and who became confused by the shouting and the irregular movements of the cars. And all this the wiles of a woman's eyes.

## CLUMSY DANCING.

The Kaiser Forced to Buy Them at Imperial Entertainments.

Clumsiness in dancing has for a long time been regarded as a most unpardonable sin at the various royal and imperial courts of Europe, where the highly-polished and parquetté floors of the palaces and the spurs which form part and parcel of every full-dress uniform render waltzing a matter of some danger. At Berlin accidents of this character are said by Vogue to have been so frequent until a year ago that shortly after Christmas Emperor William summoned the general commanding the various troops stationed in and around Berlin and instructed him to direct those officers who were not able to dance properly to abstain from attempting to do so at imperial entertainments. Since then young officers are put through their paces by their seniors and are obliged to display a certain proficiency in pas seules around the mezzoroom billiard table before being allowed to dance at court. On one occasion—a court ball at Berlin—a young cavalry subaltern incurred the anger of the late Prince Frederick Charles by tripping up his partner. The prince assailed the young officer so bitterly that the late Emperor Frederick, then only crown prince, was obliged to intervene. At the Viennese court, a young secretary of the Roumanian legation once fell so unfortunately while dancing with one of the archduchesses that he came down in a sitting position on her face, causing her Hapsburg nose to bleed. It is scarcely necessary to add that he left Vienna the next day, and, a week later, obtained his transfer to another post. The duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, broke his ankle last winter while waltzing at a ball given at Rome by the popular Mme. le Glait, the wife of the Belgian minister at Washington, and, a few weeks before the tragedy at Meyerling, the now widowed Crown Princess Stephanie had a nasty fall, due to the gaucherie of a cavalry officer with whom she was waltzing. Emperor Francis Joseph was much annoyed, and so, too, was the late Crown Prince Rudolph, who spoke his mind in no measured terms to the culprit. Far more polite was Emperor Napoleon III., when at a Tuileries ball, a middle-aged officer and his fair partner came to grief. As the mortified dancer scrambled to his feet, the emperor kindly extended a hand to help him and, turning to the lady, remarked: "Madam, this is the second time that I have seen the colonel fall; the first time it was on the battle field of Magenta."

### Fish as a Fertilizer.

It was a novel object lesson on the effects of stimulants that a New Yorker sojourning in Maine last summer discovered. Beside the house where he boarded was a field that had once been cultivated, but now was as barren as Sahara. "What is the matter with the land that nothing will grow on it?" he asked the fisherman, his host. "Fish did it," was the laconic answer. "How?" "Why, it was manured with fish. You know farmers near the seashore use porgies, dogfish, and other fish worthless to eat to fertilize the land. And don't the fish just make the crops grow for a few seasons? Look at that patch now. For years it yielded the finest corn, potatoes and garden sass you ever heard of. You see the fish acts on land just as alcohol acts on a man. It stimulates it up to the highest notch, and as long as there is any productive power left in the soil it goes into the crops. But there came the time when that field gave out all at once, and all the fish you could heap on it wouldn't make it bear so much as weeds or grass. The only thing is to let it lie fallow until the soil gains strength by rest. Farmers round the seashore have found out that though fish fertilizers give them tempting crops to start with, they must be handled as carefully as a man ought to handle rum or brandy."

### NOW A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Virginia City, Nev., Once Gay and Prosperous, Rapidly Failing to Recover.

"A poet could write on 'The Deserted Village' with Virginia City as a subject and surpass Goldsmith's immortal production on the same topic," said a resident of San Francisco to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "The first time that I was ever there the population of Virginia City was greater than that of the entire state now. Everything ran wide open. Magnificent hotels and opera halls, palatial residences, stores that would have done credit to New York, millionaires who spent money freely, maintaining a society that for brilliancy and gayety could not be equaled in the United States. I was there a short time ago. The hotels and opera houses are closed, the residences empty, the stores removed to other and more proper places. Dwellings that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars are given over to the bats, and the broken panes of glass, the shutters hanging upon a single hinge or sagging in the wind give a gruesome sense of loneliness. In years to come it will afford magnificent spectacles of ruins, and even now in some sections of the town there is a sense to the beholder of being in a city of the past. Millions were made and lost, and the history of Virginia City would be one of the most thrilling stories ever written."

## FROM THE ORE.

Some of the Processes in Steel and Iron Manufacture.

Iron-making is a kind of cookery on a huge scale. The earthy impurities must be "roasted" or melted out from the iron ore; the necessary carbon must then be properly mixed in from the coal, or the unnecessary carbon burned out. This is of manufacture, says E. R. Bowker in Harper's Magazine. A wrought-iron bar or plate is always obtained from a puddle ball, an aggregation of grains of iron in a pasty, semi-fused condition, interspersed with a greater or lesser amount of cinder or slag. Under the powerful action of the rolls the grains are welded together, and a large part of the cinder is squeezed out, but enough remains interposed between the iron granules to prevent them from welding thoroughly and forming a homogeneous mass. The welded lumps elongate under the process of rolling, and the resulting bar resembles a bunch of iron fibers or sinews with minute particles of slag interspersed here and there. Such iron varies in resistance according to whether the power is applied with or against the fiber. Steel is the result of a fusing process. It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel, but in all cases it has been cast from a thoroughly melted and fluid state into an ingot mold, where it solidifies and is ready for subsequent treatment, such as hammering or rolling. The slag being lighter than the steel, it rises on top of the melted bath, and does not mingle with the metal, which remains clean and unobstructed, and, after being cast into the mold, cools into a crystalline homogeneous mass in which no amount of rolling can develop a fiber. Thus steel possesses a structure more regular and compact than wrought iron. Its resistance to strains and stresses is more equal in all directions, and its adaptability to structural use is vastly increased.

### DEWITCHING ORIENTALS.

Modern Rites, or the Camels of the Judean Hills.

A correspondent of the Washington Star has been "doing" the Holy land, and is filled with admiration for the camels of Bethlehem. In a recent letter he writes: "I don't wonder that the Jews fell in love with Ruth. The Bethlehem girls are among the beauties of the east and you will find more lovely girls in the hills of Judea than in the same amount of territory anywhere else the world over. A shipload of these Bethlehem maidens, if they could be transported to the great northwest, would capture the bonanza farmers of the Dakotas just as Ruth captured this great land owner, Boaz, and when they came back to Washington as senators' wives, they would be the belles of the capital. These Bethlehem maidens are fair skinned and bright eyed. They have straight, well rounded forms, which they clothe in long dresses of white linen so beautifully embroidered in silk that a single gown requires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's nightgown, without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet, and is open at the front in a narrow slit as far down as a modest décolleté dress. Over this gown they wear sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes, and the head they cover with a long shawl of linen embroidered with silk. Each girl wears her dower on her person in the shape of a necklace of coins, and the forehead of each maiden is decorated with a crown of coins, some of which are silver and others gold."

### ALL SORTS OF SERMONS.

Bishop of Wakefield's Classification of Pulpit Eloquence.

One does not look to a prelate for frank fun, but the bishop of Wakefield, unasked, has vouchsafed some genuine humor on the subject of preaching, says London Black and White. He has clearly made a study of the art, and he divides the modern sermon into seven species. Thus we have: "The Sesquipedalian—Big words hiding little thoughts." "The Whiffy-Whiffy—No explanation required." "The Pyrotechnic—Blazing with brilliant metaphors and illustrations, and flashing with a faint odor of gunpowder." "The Anecdotic—Teeming with stories—some of them good enough once, but gone bad by keeping." "The Flowery—in which rhyme is of more importance than reason." "The Mellifluous—With calm, unbroken flow." "The Paragoric—Against which the powers of wakefulness fail; like a roll of ribbon, so much alike at all points that a yard can be cut off anywhere." Who does not know each and all of these? This is a form of pastoral which congregations, as a rule, do not disapprove.

## LIORICE HARVEST IN SYRIA.

Gathered in Bunches and Carried on Camels in the Desert for Export.

In a series of articles describing the planting, cultivation, preparation for market and transportation of licorice root, appearing in the Pharmaceutical Era, there is the following interesting descriptive bit: In digging licorice root in Syria the usual way is to start a trench the length of the place to be dug over, about two feet in length, and work from that, each man placing in a pile the root he has dug, and at the end of the day or longer time it is taken to the scales, weighed and paid for at a specified rate per pound. An allowance is always made for the dirt that clings to the roots. The root is then spread out for few days to slightly dry and piled in stacks about three feet wide and four or five feet high, rounded off at the top in order to shed rain, and the piles are narrow enough to prevent heating. At the end of the rainy season the root is spread out to dry for about two months, being turned over from time to time, during which process all the adhering earth dries and falls off, leaving it clean and ready for transport to the point of shipment. It is then put into canvas sacks, each containing from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds, two sacks being a load for a camel or a mule.

For the transportation of the root from the place where dug to the port of shipment, varying from two to five days' journey, a contract is usually made with some Arab or Bedouin sheik for a certain amount of cantars (of about five hundred pounds each) at a certain price, he to furnish camels and men and the owner to furnish and fill the sacks. About fifty camels go in one caravan or drove, for which five men are sufficient. Sometimes, if one hundred camels are used, the caravan goes in sections; one man riding a donkey leads the first camel and the rest follow the leader, while the other men walk, keeping any camel from straying or lagging too far behind. They usually start early in the morning, and go ten or fifteen miles, when a halt is made, the loads are taken off and the camels are allowed to browse on the thorn or other bushes for three or four hours, then loaded again and about the same distance traveled, when they are again unloaded and the night is spent in the open air and an early start made the next morning. And so on until the seaboard is reached, where they are unloaded, the root is weighed, the sacks emptied and returned to be again refilled in the fields for another trip. On the Euphrates and Tigris the root is obtained near the banks of the rivers, and, after being properly dried, is loaded in bulk on native boats called bagdaws, carrying from fifty to one hundred tons, which float down the river or sail if the wind is favorable, or at times are towed by men as far down as Basrah, where the root is unloaded and pressed in bales ready for shipment.

### CODFISH GALORE.

Portland Boats a Single Pile of One Hundred and Thirteen Cords.

Imagine 4,500 quintals, or 504,000 pounds, or 353 tons, or 113 cords of albed cod and pollock, all neatly piled up in one building, and you will have, says the Lewiston Journal, before you the largest stock of fish in the city of Portland at the present time. It has all been brought from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland since the 10th of October. There is one pile of fourteen tons of specially selected codfish. They were big fellows when taken from the water and weighed then from 40 to 80 pounds each. Now they weigh from 25 to 35 pounds apiece. When they have been stripped of the skin, carefully boned, trimmed into slices of faultless flesh like so much clean, clear bread or cheese, and packed in boxes marked "boneless fish," they will weigh from 12 to 15 pounds apiece. Such is the shrinkage of an 80-pound codfish into the perfect food product. In the trimming process about 20 pounds of "scrap" are removed to every 100 pounds of the boneless slices. This is, of course, good food tissue, though it looks decidedly like "leavings." It is sold for about 8 cents a pound. Country fish peddlers buy it, sometimes in 100 and 150 pound lots, and sell it to farmers and villagers, to make into hash, for about 10 cents a pound. The skins are packed in barrels and sent away to Gloucester, Mass., where they are made into glue. They bring about a cent and a half a pound. The bones are sold for two or three dollars a ton and are hauled over to Cape Elizabeth to be utilized as a fertilizer for cabbages.

### Bees Going to Decay.

The decrease in the population of France was the subject of special discussion before a scientific congress in Paris a few days ago. Numerous recommendations were made by the savants to correct the evil, but the wisdom of many of them may be doubted. The doctors recommended, among other things, the strict execution of the law regarding vaccination, military service for large families, and the heavy taxation of all bachelors over forty years old who have not adopted children. The congress also proposed a way of founding families without the necessity of civil or religious marriage—a revolutionary recommendation, which fortunately will be frowned upon by the great majority of the French people and the nations of the world.

## BOTH DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

But Unfortunately the Demand Was Not for the Taking Supplied.

Two little women ran up against each other enthusiastically the other day on a street corner, and the greeting over, the following conversation took place all in the same breath: "You're the very one I wanted to see." "And you're the very one I wanted to see." "Do you know of a house where a lovely woman and her daughter could be employed as janitresses?" "No—I don't—but do you know of an intelligent girl who would go to a literary woman to read to her and chat around a little every day?" "No—but do you know of a place in the country where a good girl could work for her board?" "No—haven't the least idea—but do you know of a—?" Here, as they each had paused for breath, the absurdity of the situation struck them and they fell against each other and roared merrily, as any jolly, light-hearted relief committee might be expected to do, and, after a laughing fit, each sped on about her special errand not in the least discouraged.

### THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

Revolted Method of the Parsees of Disposing of their Dead.

The Parsees will not burn or bury their dead, because they consider a dead body impure, and they will not suffer themselves to defile any of the elements. They therefore expose their corpses to vultures, a method revolting, perhaps, to the imagination, but one which commends itself to all those who are acquainted therewith. And, after all, one sees nothing but the quiet, white-robed procession (white is mourning among the Parsees) following the bier to the tower of silence. At the entrance they look their last on the dead, and the corpse-bearers—a caste of such—carry it within the precincts and lay it down, to be finally disposed of by the vultures which crowd the tower. Meanwhile and for three days after the priests say constant prayers for the departed, for his soul is supposed not to leave the world till the fourth day after death. On the fourth day there is the Uthanna ceremony, when large sums of money are given away in memory of the departed. The liturgy in Zoroaster. Of superstitions the Parsees have had more than they retain. Connected with burial is the popular conception as to the efficacy of a dog's gaze after death. Dogs are sacred and supposed to guide the souls of the dead to Heaven and to ward off evil spirits; hence it is customary to lead a dog in to the chamber of death, that he may look at the corpse before it is carried to the tower.

### CARRYING POWER OF BEES.

The Insects Transport Twice Their Own Weight on the Wing.

An interesting note about the weight of bees appears in an American journal devoted to agriculture. It seems that an ordinary bee, not carrying any load of pollen, weighs the one five-hundredth part of a pound. Five thousand bees thus make a pound weight. When, however, the bee is carrying his load of pollen or honey, as he returns from foraging amid the flowers, his weight is increased nearly three times. He carries thus about twice his own weight, a result not surprising to those who have studied the muscular powers and ways of insects at large. When bees are loaded, they require only eighteen hundred of them to make up the pound. Details are also given regarding the number of bees which may exist in a hive. From four to five pounds weight of bees are found in an ordinary colony. This means in figures of population some twenty to twenty-five thousand individuals. A big swarm, it is said, will often double this estimate. Talking of bees, if any of our readers wish to indulge in a very curious and fascinating bit of sociological study, they should read the story of what is called "parthenogenesis" in bees and other insect, such as the aphides or green flies of the roses and other plants. For such eggs of the queen bee as are fertilized when laid turn out workers (or neuter) or queens, while those which are not fertilized at all develop into males or drones. This is very singular, because fertilization plan eggs, which is regarded ordinarily as necessary for its due development.







# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 19, 1894.

## Bridgeport Post Office.

Office Hours:  
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

Mail—every day, except Sunday.  
Departure, 9 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.  
Mails—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Arrivals, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
P. M.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Personal.

J. J. Oddy returned to the Battle Lake mine on Monday.

Walter E. Merrill departed on Monday's Antelope stage on route to his home in Portland, Me. He will take in the Midwinter Fair.

County Clerk J. D. Murphy and wife, and Miss Ella Donnel, the "Angel" of this office, arrived home from San Francisco on Tuesday evening, having seen the Midwinter Fair.

Deputy Sheriff J. J. Kelly, of Bodie, was here the first of the week, and left on Wednesday's Antelope stage on route to San Francisco to visit relatives and the Fair.

District Attorney Hayes has been in Bodie all the week attending the examination of Kelly for shooting McKenna. He returned this morning.

A Muzzle.—Our friends sojourning in San Francisco and the other side of the mountains are laboring under the impression that Mono county, and Bridgeport in particular, is out of sight in the snow.

Because they have had numerous and heavy storms in the Western part of the State they have naturally supposed we received a heavy installment of snow every time they got the rain, but such is not the case.

It has stormed on the other side of the "hills" when we had no storms on this side, and the result is that the snow is but a few inches of snow, and at no time have we had over an eight-inch fall of snow.

which soon disappeared, so that we have had very little sleighing. In fact this has been one of the loveliest winters we have had in many years, and those who went over the mountains last fall to escape the winter in the mountains jumped out of the "frying pan into the fire," as it were.

They would have had a much pleasanter winter right at home.

In Good Condition.—Russell arrived from Carson on Saturday afternoon with freight for our merchants. This is the first trip since Christmas.

THE MASQUERADE.—Remember the grand Masquerade ball will be given at Bryant's Hall on next Friday night. It will be a fine affair, as the music will be the best we have ever heard in this city.

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## BRIDGEPORT'S TRAVERTINE.

The great travertine discovery within sight of the CHRONICLE-UNION office is attracting much attention and becoming widely known, and the exhibit of this fine building material, of which Ancient and Modern Rome had and have splendid buildings built of, and which is said to be the most lasting building material known, at the Fair has opened the eyes of the marble men and builders of the country who have heard of it. The Carson News says that Mr. Lindsey, the owner of the quarry, has orders for five car loads, to be gotten out and shipped as soon as the roads are open for traffic. The News also publishes the following letter, which speaks for itself:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26 '94.  
MR. W. E. LINDSEY,  
DEAR SIR:—I have read with pleasure in "Stone" of your discovery of the famous Travertine Marble, and would thank you for a fair sample and price for stock wanted to size. I believe it will take well in this part of the country since we are in great need of a good lasting stone, especially for Monumental purposes. An early reply will oblige.

Very Truly Yours,  
E. T. VIER, Mgr.  
per E. V.

In this great find Mr. Lindsey has something better than gold or silver mine, as it is not liable to "peter out," the work of Nature continually adding to the deposit, which now seems inexhaustible. It will make Bridgeport more thriving than it has ever been, and be of great benefit to our town, and the entire county. This deposit of travertine is the only known one on this continent, and perhaps in the world, outside of Italy, where the builders of Rome obtained this lasting and most beautiful stone. Visitors to the Midwinter Fair should not fail to see the travertine exhibit from Mono county.

## BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending March 2d.  
Number of scholars enrolled—Girls, 20, Boys, 23. Total, 43.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Principal Department—Nellie Hawke, Dell Sinnamon, Dora Williams, Fred Wells, Willie Bohman.

Primary Department—Lottie Sinnamon, Janie Hays, Gussie Kinney, Chas. Kinney, Ella Cody, May Cody, Edmund Cody, Andrew Miller, Florence Williams, Frank Sinnamon, Gussie Williams.

ELLA HAYDEN, Principal.  
TRACY BARNES, Assistant.

## A Mammoth Enterprise.

We took occasion yesterday to visit the section of the big canal where Collins and Yancy are at work. They have three-fourths of a mile nearly completed, and a good idea of the magnitude of the enterprise can be obtained from the amount of work already done. The canal is being constructed on a scale that eclipses by far any yet constructed in the State, it being ninety feet between banks and ten feet deep. On this section there are nine four-horse Fresno scrapers at work with one big plow team, employing a force of about twenty men. On a measurement made Tuesday 20,000 yards of dirt had been removed in this place. Davis and Jones have also done a large amount of work further north on contracts. The Collins contract is for three miles, and a portion of it has been sub-let to Bart. McGee and others from Bishop. The pushing of this work to a successful termination means a vast amount of prosperity for Owens Valley. A large amount of hay, grain and other produce will be consumed, and a ready market afforded for all kinds of farm produce. Mr. Stock is now on his way from New York to Los Angeles and will come here immediately on his arrival.—Inyo Independent.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.  
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The people of Bishop will hold an election on Monday on a proposition to levy a tax of one per cent to organize a fire department.

Congress has been acquitted of the Cronin murder in Chicago.

Cleveland will take proper measures to prevent England establishing a Protectorate in Nicaragua.

Sifney Bell, the San Francisco murderer, goes to prison for 60 years.

The Senate voted on Blund's silver bill yesterday.

## AN UNSEEN ENEMY.

It is more to be dreaded than an open and visible one. That subtle and lurking foe, which under the generic name of malaria manifests itself, when it clutches us in its tenacious grasp, in the various forms of chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or ague cake, can only be effectually guarded against by fortifying the system against its insidious attacks with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a thorough antidote to the poison of miasma in the system, and a safeguard against its thoroughly to be relied upon. In the event of a malarious attack, avoid poisoning your system with quinine, and use instead this wholesome remedy, unobjectionable in taste and far more efficacious than any drug. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints and rheumatism.

## DWARFING TREES IN JAPAN.

In the Case of These the Process Requires Ten Years for Completion.

The art of dwarfing plants is so little known in other lands that a short description of its process is given by Garden and Forest. The pines may truly be considered the most important of all trees in Japan, and great care is taken in their cultivation and preservation. They are generally grown from seed, and great care is taken to select the choicest quality of seed. In the spring of the second year, when the seedlings are about eight inches in height, they are staked with bamboo canes and tied with rice straw, the plants being bent in different desirable shapes. In the next fall they are transplanted to richer soil and are well fertilized. In the following spring the plants are restaked and twisted and tied in fanciful forms. This mode of treatment is given until the seventh year, when the trees will have assumed fairly large proportions, the branches being trained in graceful forms and the foliage like small crowds of dense green. The plants are now taken up and placed in pots one and a half feet in diameter, and are kept well watered every succeeding year; great care must be taken to keep new shoots pinched back. After another three years of this treatment the trees are virtually dwarfed, there being no growth thereafter. The dwarfing of bamboo is another important branch of the Japanese nursery business. A few weeks after the shoots begin to grow, and when the trunks measure about three inches in circumference and five feet in height the bark is removed, piece by piece, from the joint. After five weeks, when the plants get somewhat stout, the stem is bent and tied in. After three months, when the side shoots grow strong enough, they are all cut off five or six inches from the main trunk, they are then dug up and potted in sand. Care should be taken not to use any fertilizer, but plenty of water should be given. Cut off the large shoots every year in May or June, and after three years the twigs and leaves will present admirable yellow and green tints.

## THWARTED LOVERS.

They Decide Upon a Strange Test of Each Other's Endurance.

The strangest test of will power and endurance ever made, said a resident of the City of Mexico to a Globe-Democrat man, was in Mexico, the characters participating being a Mexican girl and an American man. They were lovers, and the girl's parents refused their consent to any union, insisting that she should marry a wealthy Mexican suitor. At the suggestion of the girl they agreed to die together, and to test the strength and endurance of each other's love they chose a means of suicide unlike any ever dreamed of before. Food and fruit were placed on a table in the center of a room occupied by both, the girl having escaped from her home, but being unwilling to elope with her lover. It was agreed that they should starve to death with plenty before them, and should either succumb to nature and partake of the food then both were released from the bond of death, but there should be an everlasting separation. For twelve days they endured the pangs of hunger without a murmur or a thought of wavering from their purpose to die together. The twelfth day the father of the girl discovered her whereabouts, and, breaking the door, they were carried, too faint to stand alone. It took them several days to recover their strength, and when they did they were married.

## Monkey Versus Bulldog.

The fight was in a public place and in a pit that was surrounded by an iron grating. There was a big crowd out to see the fight. Of course, everybody thought the dog would chew up the monkey. After a few minutes, however, the audience was surprised at the sagacity displayed by the monkey. The bulldog would make a rush at the monkey, and the latter would jump aside and allow the bulldog to hit his head against the iron gratings. This was kept up for twenty minutes or more, and then the dog began to get tired. The monkey began to fight. He would let the dog make a rush and then jump on the dog's back and strike him several times with the baton. This was kept up for an hour or more, and finally the dog fell on the floor completely exhausted, and the monkey actually pounded him to death. The monkey would strike the dog several blows and then place his ear to the canine to see if he still breathed.

## A Lawyer's Self-Possession.

It is told of Henry W. Paine, the Boston lawyer, who recently died in that city and who more than once refused a seat on the Massachusetts supreme court bench, that while he was arguing a case one day before Chief Justice Gray the latter interrupted the course of the argument with the impatient remark: "Mr. Paine, you know that is not law." The nature and manner of the interruption were of a kind to throw even the most self-possessed advocate off his balance. Mr. Paine, however, without any outward manifestation of annoyance or embarrassment, replied with simple dignity: "It was law until your honor spoke," and proceeded with his argument.

## An Ancient Race.

The Armenians are one of the most ancient races in the world. Their country is mentioned by Xenophon and Eschylus and in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria. All the nations that surrounded them have passed away, but they remain, though their country has been harried with fire and sword for centuries. The permanence of the Armenian race has been ascribed to the virtues of their women and the exceptional purity and stability of their family life. Even in their heathen days polygamy was unknown to them. They have been a Christian nation for more than fifteen hundred years and have undergone perpetual persecution for their faith from the surrounding oriental peoples.



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Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.  
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## EARLY SANITATION.

During the Days of King Richard II., Henry VII. and Charles II.

As far back as the reign of Richard II., says the London Spectator, we find an act for "the punishment of them which cause corruption near a city or great town to corrupt the air" (13 Rich. II., c. 13, A. D. 1388), the preamble of which notes that so much filth "be cast and put in ditches and other waters, and also within many other places, . . . that the air there is greatly corrupt and infect, and many maladies and other diseases do daily happen." This is essentially sanitary legislation.

A century later we find an act under the heading: "Butchers shall kill no beasts within any walled town or Cambridge" (4 Henry VII., c. 3, A. D. 1487). The preamble of this speaks of the "corruptions engendered . . . by reason of the slaughter of beasts and scalding of swine," the "unclean, corrupt and putrid waters," and goes on to the remarkable statement that "in few noble cities and towns, or none within Christendom, . . . the common slaughter house of beasts should be kept . . . within the walls of the same, lest it might engender sickness, unto the destruction of the people."

Under Charles II. the "act for rebuilding the city of London" (19 Charles II. c. 3, A. D. 1667) provides for the "cleansing and scouring of vaults, sinks and common sewers," and a few years later again we find "an act for the better paving and cleansing the streets and sewers in and about the city of London" (23 and 24 Charles II. c. 17, A. D. 1670).

We must be just to our ancestors, though they undoubtedly had not much science (and did not use long words ending in "ation"), the idea of health as a matter of public concernment was not foreign to their minds. The difference is that what were sanitary instincts in them have developed into sanitary methods with us.

Gathering wild fowls' eggs has long been a sport for boys living along the Atlantic coast of Maryland. The narrow reef that guards the eastern-shore counties is a famous breeding place for many kinds of aquatic fowl, and their nests are frequently invaded and wantonly destroyed. There is a sentiment against the destruction of game birds' eggs; the hundred and one varieties of inedible birds are protected by no such sentiment.

## PATENTS.

### NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political changes in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, infringement, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.  
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## MISSOURI SNAKE CATCHERS.

### A Queer Industry Carried On Along the Mississippi.

The Reptiles Forake the Low lands in the Fall and Seek the Bluffs, Where They Hibernates Through Winter.

The cool fall weather affords the careful observer a fine opportunity for noting one of the curious things in nature—the migration of snakes, says the Alton correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. These reptiles look up their winter quarters, and these quarters in this vicinity may be found in the bluffs which line the river bank above the city. All the snakes which spend the summer in the bottom lands of Missouri point, just opposite, make their way across the river to the bluffs, where they hibernate until the gentle breezes of spring thaw them out, when they slip down the shale and debris which underlie the bluffs and again seek the lowlands.

The crossing of the river is a very simple matter for them. They simply swim over, and many are killed by fishermen while making this crossing. An old resident of the bluffs above this city states that he has seen the time in November when the river could not be crossed in a skiff, especially in the middle of the day when it was warmest, without at least a dozen snakes being seen swimming for the bluffs, and he has frequently killed a half dozen rattlesnakes with an oar while going to and from Alton.

A hunter along these bluffs lately saw an old man who appeared to be looking very intently at the water with a field-glass, and, curious to discover what it meant, joined him at the edge of the water. The man had with him besides the field-glass a heavy sack and a curious pair of long wooden tongs, and in answer to questions said he was a snake catcher, watching the surface of the water the while.

Presently he sighted a snake swimming for shore a short distance above where he was standing, and proceeded to meet him with his tongs, with which he picked up the snake as he landed. It proved to be a black snake, and was dropped into the sack without further ado. During the next hour he caught two water snakes, a garter snake and a spreading eider. The last he put in his sack and turned out the others, saying that they were "no good."

The old man had grown quite friendly by this time, and, by invitation, was paid to his cabin boat, in the back room of which he had corralled over fifty live and hissing snakes, which he said he sold to a party in St. Louis, who resold them to others for different purposes. The trick of catching them he had learned when a boy from Indians, who would come down to the bluffs and catch rattlesnakes as they crossed the river. These Indians used to catch them with boats, and sold them to a man at the fort. He had learned something that the Indians did not know, however, and that is that a man can catch more snakes along the shore with half the work.

Snake catching is followed every fall of the year here by a number of men who appear to find recreation, excitement and profit in the occupation, while at the same time they are ridding the neighborhood of some very undesirable visitors and thus conferring a benefit on their fellowmen.

### MUMBLING LECTURERS.

Now English Audiences Are Entertained by Men of Science.

Nothing can surpass the patience of the British audience at certain of these lectures. We have been present, says a writer in the London Globe, on one such occasion when a distinguished, but perfectly unintelligible, member of the Royal society engrossed the attention of about nine hundred ladies and gentlemen from eight o'clock until ten. When he was saying no one knew. He mumbled on unrelentingly and the company loudly applauded him in the intervals, when he drew breath for a fresh lease of incoherence. But he held a long rod in his hand and periodically he raised it and pointed at an enigmatic agglomeration of lines, which were believed to be an illustration. This of itself alone would have satisfied his audience, coupled, of course, with the spectacle of his own respectable person. And when the lecture was over the secretary complimented the old gentleman on his most instructive discourse, there was a rush of eager seconders of the resolution, and the general public streamed out, yawning and happy. This gentleman received twenty-five guineas for his effort, and it is not known to this day what he was talking about. There is no civilization in the world to equal that of the average provincial audience at a lecture. It tolerates all things uncomplainingly. We have known these kindly people endure a long series of lantern slides upside down without a murmur, though their pictorial matter was believed to be of a very exciting nature.

### Japanese Emigration.

The Japanese, who so long remained true to their beautiful islands, have now begun to follow the example of the Chinese and emigrate in comparatively large numbers. The government, according to Globus, looks with favor on this change in the customs of the people and encourages it as much as possible. Last year, according to the statistics recently compiled, twenty-four thousand men and eighteen thousand women left Japan to find homes for themselves abroad. Most of them went to Hawaii and Australia and a few to Canada and to this country. In Australia the Japanese, the journal says, easily find employment, and are fast superseding the natives in the plantations about Cairns, Dungeness and Mackay. They accustom themselves quickly to the new manners of life, learn the language readily, and work diligently. Many Australians already prefer them to the Chinese in their servants, gardeners, and coolies.

## BACKED OUT AT THE ALTAR.

Now a Young Englishwoman Thwarted Her Father's Matrimonial Plans.

If all the young women were like Miss Amy Lambert it would be a training to parents in the way they should go. Mr. Lambert, the father of Miss Amy, was a signaler in the government telegraph office at Allahabad, India. Probably he had been influenced by what he saw of life in India. At any rate, he regarded his daughter much as he did the telegraph instruments in his office. With those he pressed a button and it recorded whatever he wanted it to. He expected Miss Amy to do the same. Finally Mr. Passana, a dusky gentleman in the employ of a native prince, met the daughter of the signaler, and she pleased him. She was so eminently satisfactory to his fancy that he forthwith announced to her father that he wished to marry her.

The telegraph operator thought it over. Court gentlemen, even if rather swarthy ones, were not to be had every day, and it behooved the father of a family of daughters to allow possible wooers to come early and often. So he announced to Miss Amy that her future was arranged for and to prepare for the wedding on such and such a day. When the astonished young woman recovered from her surprise she assured her father that she liked not the rajah's brunette courtier, and that to the best of her knowledge the wedding would not come off. Her father pooh-poohed this outburst, told her to draw on him for all she needed for a suitable trousseau, and took himself off to drink with his future son-in-law.

Then it was that Miss Amy Lambert made up her mind as to a course of action. During the succeeding weeks, although she repeatedly and desolately told her father that she could not and would not be happy with Mr. Passana, she nevertheless, finding that no heed was paid to her remonstrances, joined with interest in the preparations for the wedding. At last the day of the ceremony arrived. Miss Amy Lambert, dressed in a beautiful new gown, and with a pleasant consciousness that she had more new clothes at home than she had ever dreamed of possessing all at once, rode to the church in company with her father, who, beholding her placid and satisfied face, told himself what a wise father he had been.

"All one needs," said the telegraph operator to himself, "is a little firmness. Silly girls should never be allowed to have their own way in these matters."

And all the time the bride-elect smiled softly to herself, as if her thoughts were peculiarly pleasant. The clergyman, Rev. Brook Deedes, thought he had never seen a happier-looking couple and began the ceremony with the warm expectation of a goodly fee. He bowed merrily along until he reached the question: "Will you have this man to be your wedded husband?" He expected a faint "I will," but was almost paralyzed to receive an emphatic negative from the young woman, who at the same time handed him a document setting forth some of her objections.

Of course the wedding did not come off. The guests dispersed in various directions, some of them going to condole with the determined young woman's father, who was expected to be much downcast. Strange to say, however, he was so delighted with his daughter's strategy that he was quite hilarious over the affair and did not even begrudge her the fine new wardrobe she had acquired. What became of the bridegroom history (in the shape of the Allahabad News) does not record, but after this he will probably not attempt to marry an English girl against her will.

### A BEAR'S REVENGE.

An Old Grizzly Lies in Wait for the Possible Transgressor.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, writing of grizzly bears in his book, "The Wilderness Hunter," relates a story told him by Dr. Merrill, of the United States army. "A remarkable incident," Mr. Roosevelt calls it. Dr. Merrill, in company with an old hunter, was following an elk trail in a deep, narrow canyon.

On turning a corner of the canyon, the two men were charged on by an old she grizzly, so close that it was only by good luck that one of their hurried shots disabled her and sent her tumbling over a bank, where she was easily finished. They found that she had been lying directly across the game trail on a smooth, well-beaten patch of bare earth, which looked as if it had been dug up, refilled, and trampled down. Examining this patch curiously, they saw a bit of hide only partially covered at one end, and on digging they found the body of a well-grown grizzly cub. Its skull had been crushed and the brains licked out, and there were signs of other injuries.

The hunters pondered long over this strange discovery, and hazarded many guesses as to its meaning. At last they decided that probably the cub had been killed and its brains eaten, either by some old grizzly or by a cougar; that the mother had returned and driven away the murderer, and that she had then buried the body and lain above it, waiting to wreak her vengeance on the first passer-by.

Sealing Wax Still Used in France.

In France sealing wax has by no means gone out of use as a consequence of the introduction of gummed envelopes. There is even a sort of code or language of sealing wax among fashionable people. White sealing wax is chosen for communications relating to weddings, black for obituaries, violet for expressions of sympathy, chocolate for invitations to dinner, red for business, ruby for engaged lovers' letters, green for letters from lovers who live in hopes, and brown for refusals of offers of marriage, while blue denotes constancy, yellow jealousy, pale green reproaches, and pink is used by young girls and gray between friends.

## GLORY SURPASSING SOLOMON'S

London's Lord Mayor Is a Gorgeous Creature When Arrayed in His Robes.

The fountain of municipal honor in England undoubtedly springs from the Guildhall, London, which justly claims to be accounted the most ancient of our municipal halls, seeing that the lord mayors of the last eight centuries are with justice assumed to have had prototypes in the Roman *præfets* and the Saxon *portreys* or *portreeves*. For a considerable number of years, says the London Telegraph, the robes of the lord mayor, the court of aldermen, and the common councilors have been settled with a precision that none save the most reckless of innovators would presume to disturb.

The lord mayor himself has his "gold" robe for the occasion of the annual Guildhall banquet, and for the times when he proceeds in state either to the law courts or to the houses of parliament. The aldermen have their scarlet gowns, the sheriffs their distinctive and very handsome robes and chains, while the common councilors rejoice in gowns called "mazarines," it being generally understood that mazarine is a term for a dark blue color, although, according to some lexicographers, mazarine also means a drinking vessel and an old way of drossing fowls. Then, again, when the sovereign comes into the city the lord mayor is bound to don a robe of crimson or purple velvet trimmed with ermine. At the time of his investiture he wears a massive gold chain, but when he is honored by reelection at the expiration of his term of office he wears two chains.

The mace of silver gilt, surmounted by a royal crown and the imperial arms, is carried before the mayor by the authority of the charter of Edward III., while the city possesses no less than four swords—one called the pearl, presented by Queen Bess when she opened the first royal exchange, and so called from its being richly set with pearls. The sword precedes the chief magistrate on all occasions of rejoicing and festivity. The sword of state is carried before the lord mayor as an emblem of his sovereignty within the city proper; the black sword is used on fast days in Lent and at the death of any member of the royal family, while the fourth sword is that placed close to the lord mayor's chair at the central criminal court.

### AN AUTUMN REVERIE.

The Happy Bride Was Entranced by Nature and So Was John.

It was in the month of October and they had been married four weeks. Four blissful weeks they had been to her in that lovely country house among the quiet hills, says the Detroit Free Press.

Day after day the autumn sun had been painting the trees in wondrous shades of tints, and now the mountains were great banks of rich maroon, and the valleys, flowing silently between, o'er streams of grass-green waves and scarlet foam.

This afternoon she sat with him on the long, low piazza and gazed dreamily on the lovely picture spread before her.

At first she talked to him sitting there so comfortable in his great rustic chair, but her voice grew softer and softer until it died away in whispers and she was still.

The mystic, restful touch of the sweet October days was upon her, and it was blissful peace to sit idly in the sun and look upon the beauties of the scene—silent, she, as it was.

The old life of her girlhood had gone and she stood upon the threshold of this new life—this wondrous hall of womanhood, extending far, far before her, as were the valleys spread below the mountainside.

There was upon her soul the ineffable calm of autumn time, and the magic of the afternoon fascinated her. And it was not for her alone, but him; this man who now was part and parcel of her life.

He, too, she felt, must feel the rapturous thrill, the weird and witching spirit of the hour.

"John," she whispered, softly, as the hum of bee that knocks at the door of every honeyed flower.

But John did not respond. Ah, he, too, is clothed in this charm, she thought.

"John," she said, again, this time with eager tone, as if to call him from his reverie and share with her the rhapsody that moved her very soul.

But to her ears no answer came to lay its soft response upon her heart. John was sound asleep.

### THE TAME CROW.

Little Love Wasted on Him by His Wild Brother.

It is a well-known fact that wild animals and birds do not care to receive back into their society a member that has lived a season with man as a pet. This was illustrated in a noisy manner out near Pleasant Ridge, according to the story told by a witness to a Cincinnati Times-Star reporter. "A tame crow," said he, "had for several years cawed around the farmhouse of our neighbor, and was seated on a fence away out on the farm cawing when a great flock of crows came along and settled in the field. The tame one grew frantic, cawing and scolding till the attention of the flock was attracted to it. Rising en masse the flock circled around and alighted on the fence about the tame one, which became frightened and flew up. It was followed by the others, which crowded about it in its flight and forced it to fly farther and farther away from the farmhouse and over a great wood. There they all set on it and pecked it and clawed the poor thing till its flight was marked with feathers falling. All this time they kept up a terrible cawing and calling. They would undoubtedly have killed the poor bird, but it spied a man at work in the woods and dropped down to him. He proved a friend, and Jim Crow was soon perched on his shoulder cawing defiantly at his relatives who had cast him from among them, but who now flew to a respectful distance."

## MEDICAL.



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**Middle-aged Men** There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweeney treats with unfailing success.

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**Ladies**, if you are suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

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111-6m 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

### CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is Decreasing, But the Debtor Lists Are Long by 1 Cracking.

There are some encouraging features in the report of the commissioners of prisons in England and Wales which has just been printed in London. The statistics and diagrams which exhibit the fluctuations of crime during a long series of years demonstrate that "their general course and tendency for many years past has been in the direction of diminution." "That this diminution has taken place particularly in those classes of crime which are committed by habitual criminals, viz: Offenses against property with violence, forgery, and offenses against property without violence (which comprise the great bulk of crimes committed); also that this diminution was concurrent in point of time with the development of various measures intended to bring it about and that it occurred in spite of the great increase in population, which might have reasonably accounted for an increase of crime." It is also pointed out that the number of first convictions has fallen gradually from 199,916 in 1833 to 93,390 in 1893, which shows that the criminal ranks are not being filled up by fresh recruits. It is further shown that the diminution in the younger part of the prison population is four and five times as great as in the older portion, which proves that the younger part of the community is not supplying criminals to take the place of the older and more incorrigible. It is also demonstrated that there is no such coincidence between the variations in the amount of crime and in the amount of drunkenness as to establish that connection between the two which some temperance advocates too hastily assert. The commissioners point out, however, that, while crime has thus decreased and the criminal population of the prisons has diminished, the debtors have increased largely and continuously; the number committed in 1878-79 was 6,964, and in 1892-93 it had gradually risen till it reached 10,081.

### A Queer Creature.

The West Indian migratory crab is the only creature that is born in the sea, matures in fresh waters and passes its adult life on land. Once a year these creatures migrate in thousands from the uplands of Jamaica, deposit their larvae in the sea, then migrate to the rivers and streams, pass through a fresh water stage, after which they follow their parents to land until the time comes for them to return to the sea to lay their eggs.

### Decorated French Women.

Among the persons upon whom the order of the Legion of Honor was conferred recently was Mme. Koehlin-Schwartz, president of the French Women's union. At the present time about twenty women are entitled to wear the red ribbon. Most of these are Sisters of Mercy or women who have been decorated in times of war. For services in "civil life," in addition to Mme. Koehlin-Schwartz, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Fortado-Helmer, and Mme. Marie Laurent, who founded the artist orphan asylum of Paris, have received the decoration.

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